



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Exploration and Discovery.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

By ROBERT FRANCIS HARPER.

The Rassam *vs.* Budge libel case has been the chief subject of conversation in Museum and Oriental circles during the past three weeks. The following editorial from the *Daily News* of July 4 is to the point: "Mr. Rassam has obtained a verdict for fifty pounds as damages in his action against Mr. Budge of the British Museum. It is enough. Mr. Rassam was the gentleman who took out the famous letter to King Theodore of Abyssinia, and was imprisoned, and afterwards handsomely indemnified for his pains. Subsequently, he conducted excavations at Abu Habbah in the interests of the British Museum, but, greatly to the disgust of the Museum, the best things discovered did not find their way to the national collection. Other museums obtained them of the private brokers into whose hands they passed. Mr. Budge, a British Museum official, expressed himself too freely on the subject in regard to the conduct and the responsibility of Mr. Rassam. He said that we only got the rubbish, and that the foreigners got the good things, and, moreover, that they got them through the negligence of Mr. Rassam, or with his connivance. He went so far as to say that the overseers employed were relations of Mr. Rassam, and that they furthered his private breaches of trust. This was not true; they were not Mr. Rassam's relations; they only said they were; and the Eastern imagination is so luxuriant. Mr. Rassam maintained that he sent home all that he found, and that it was not his fault if precious things were afterwards found by others and sold at a good profit. It was his misfortune, beyond question, for, as the mound was excavated at the expense of his employers, all the tablets should have gone to them. Mr. Budge made what most persons would have considered an ample apology, but this was not enough for Mr. Rassam or for his counsellors. Sir Henry Layard and Mr. Renouf gave evidence on behalf of Mr. Rassam, and the trial was, in some respects, a sort of antiquarian festival" *The Athenæum* of July 8 voices the sentiments of a great majority of Orientalists. "Most people will regret that Mr. Rassam ever went into the law courts against Dr. Budge, and few will think that the latter has been otherwise than hardly

treated. Dr. Budge's zeal no doubt led him into accepting hastily statements which were untrue, because they seemed to him to account for the poor results obtained by the museum from the excavations at Abu Habbah. But it is to be remembered that when he first repeated these statements, Sir H. Layard was the only person present who was not an official of the museum; and on the second occasion, when he called on Sir H. Layard, he had been directed by his official chief to tell Sir Henry all he knew. It was evident, therefore, that he had no malice against Mr. Rassam, nor any idea except that of promoting the interests of the museum. Dr. Budge has done much good work for the museum, both by his labors in Bloomsbury and his visits to the East. Nor have his services been confined to Egyptology, as it was he who secured the papyrus containing the 'Constitution of Athens' and the other papyri which have lately increased our knowledge of Greek literature." Dr. Budge is popular with his colleagues in the museum, and, since the trial, the keepers and assistants have combined to present him with a cheque in settlement of his damages. The feeling here is that Budge acted throughout in the interests of the museum, and hence it would be unfair to allow him personally to suffer.

THE next number of Dr. Bezold's *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, due (in Europe) about August 15 or 20, will contain: (1) A complete calculation of the Saros period, by Fathers Epping and Strassmaier; (2) ti'u-erysipelas, by Sanitätsrath M. Bartel; (3) on Lapislazuli, by Professor H. V. Hilprecht; (4) Texts from Constantinople, by Father Scheil. In this connection it will be well to notice for the first time in print the proposed "Semitische Studien," by Bezold and Emil Felber, the publisher. Having been compelled to exclude many articles from their journal on account of their length, and in order to collect "such papers in convenient form, hoping thereby to advance Semitic studies, C. Bezold and E. Felber have determined to publish a series of" *Ergänzungshefte zur Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, "to appear at short and convenient intervals. Each number will contain one communication, and be complete in itself. The scope of these studies will include unpublished texts in all the Semitic languages; notes on comparative philology, palæography, and epigraphy;" and monographs upon the chronology, history, and geography, religions, art, culture, and legal systems of the inhabitants of the countries of the Semitic races." The first numbers will be (1) by K. Vollers; (2) and (3) by Dr. E. A. W. Budge, and (4) by Father Strassmaier. Each number will contain at least 80 pp. octavo.

THE "Long Vacation Lectures in Theology at Oxford" are in progress. This course of lectures is held from July 17-29, and it is so arranged that those who are unable to remain during the whole time, may attend complete courses in either week. The fee for the two weeks is one pound; for one week fifteen shillings. The following is the complete schedule:

FIRST WEEK.

MONDAY, July 17.	TUESDAY, July 18.	WEDNESDAY, July 19.	THURSDAY, July 20.	FRIDAY, July 21.	SATURDAY, July 22.	HOURS.
	DR. SANDAY, Characteristics of the Apostolic Age.	DR. SANDAY'S Second Lecture.	DR. SANDAY'S Third Lecture.	MR. LOCKE. Sayings of Our Lord not recorded in the Gospels.	MR. LOCKE'S Second Lecture.	{ 10 a. m.
	MR. OTTLEY. Old Testament Theology.	MR. OTTLEY'S Second Lecture.	MR. OTTLEY'S Third Lecture.	MR. OTTLEY'S Fourth Lecture.	MR. OTTLEY'S Fifth Lecture.	{ 11 a. m.
	DR. BRIGHT. Some Movements of Thought in Early Church History.	DR. BRIGHT'S Second Lecture.	DR. BRIGHT'S Third Lecture.	DR. BRIGHT'S Fourth Lecture.	DR. BRIGHT'S Fifth Lecture.	{ 12 noon.
	MR. HARRISON. Some Modern Difficulties of Belief.		MR. HARRISON'S Second Lecture.			{ 6:15 p. m.
DR. INCE. Introductory Address.		MR. INGRAM. Working Men's Clubs their possibilities and methods of manage- ment.		DR. MEE. The Clergy and Church Music.	Conference : The attitude of the Church towards Social Questions. Introduced by the BP. OF CHESTER.	{ 8:30 p. m.

SECOND WEEK.

MONDAY, July 24.	TUESDAY, July 25.	WEDNESDAY, July 26.	THURSDAY, July 27.	FRIDAY, July 28.	SATURDAY, July 29.	HOURS.
	MR. GORE. The Epistle to the Romans.	MR. GORE'S Second Lecture.	MR. GORE'S Third Lecture.	MR. GORE'S Fourth Lecture.	MR. GORE'S Fifth Lecture.	{ 10 a. m.
MR. HEADLAM. The Gospel according to Peter.	PROF. SAYCE. The bearing of recent Oriental Discovery on O. T. Criticism.	PROF. SAYCE'S Second Lecture.	DR. DRIVER. An Exegetical Study of Hosea.	DR. DRIVER'S Second Lecture.	DR. DRIVER'S Third Lecture.	{ 11 a. m.
CANON BERNARD The Apologists of the Second Century.	CANON BERNARD'S Second Lecture.	CANON BERNARD'S Third Lecture.	BP. of SALISBURY. The Holy Communion in the Early Centuries.	BP. of SALISBURY'S Second Lecture.	BP. of SALISBURY'S Third Lecture.	{ 12 noon.
	CANON HICKS. Ephesus and the Temple of Diana.		CANON HICKS. St. Paul and Hellenism.			{ 6:15 p. m.
MR. JACKSON. The value of character in Architecture.		SIR C. WILSON. Palestine Exploration in its relation to Scripture History.		Discussion on the results of the Meeting.		{ 8:30 p. m.